

THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

DIED.

On Sunday the 7th inst., at 2.30 p.m. MARGARET L. PENNOCK, wife of Rear Admiral A. M. Pennock, U. S. Navy.

Notes of the Week.

THE accounts of the Formosan Expedition, received chiefly by way of China, assure us that the Japanese have given the Bootan savages a wholesome lesson, and we are glad that, so far, the object of the Expedition has been attained. But there must be no illusions on this subject. The Chinese have acted very warily and circumspectly in the whole matter, though their attitude is quite unequivocal. It is not, of course, the attitude which would have been assumed by any Power on the other side of the world, but it is quite unmistakeable. To two or three phases of it we would now shortly draw attention.

It will have been observed that the Chinese have not sent officers of high standing to confer either with the Japanese Minister or the Commandant of the troops. In the first case it was only the Taoutae of Shanghai, who is simply the Treasurer of the province; in the other it was the Hieh-tai of Formosa, *i.e.* the Brigadier in command of the military district on which the Japanese landed. The Viceroy of Fok-hien did not write to the Japanese Consul at Shanghai as was reported this morning. He instructed the Taoutae of Amoy to do so, and this is a further instance of the truth that the Chinese are not communicating with the Japanese through high officials. But what the Taoutae of Amoy said was perfectly true. One or two Japanese shipwrecked crews have been well treated by the aborigines of Formosa and the Chinese local officers, and the murder of the Loochooan crew in 1871 is the single exception to this manner of treatment of which the Japanese can complain. As regards the so-called negotiations of Yanagawara, they consist simply of his interview with the Taoutae of Shanghai, though he had also been called on by a Commissioner, not of high rank, sent from Peking to Formosa. Up to the 7th instant Yanagawara was still at Shanghai, and this looks as if he had some misgivings about the nature of his reception at Peking. It is understood that the Taoutae called upon the Japanese Envoy expressing something stronger than a request that he would withdraw the Japanese troops from Formosa, to which Yanagawara replied that he was not authorized by his Government to issue such an order. It would seem as if the Chinese, having surveyed the position and gauged the strength of the Japanese, are beginning to speak out plainly at Yedo. A despatch direct from Peking was delivered there on Thursday week last, but the contents of it have been guarded with special jealousy. There is reason, however, to think that it contains some very plain expressions and tells the Japanese that aggression on Chinese territory—and every foot of Formosa is claimed as such—cannot be permitted, and that the Japanese forces must retire. As the main end of the Expedition has now been attained

by the punishment of the Bootans, it is more than probable that it will be at once withdrawn. The Japanese may claim that they have avenged the blood of their brethren, and done that which the Chinese were too supine to do as part of their own duty. It will be observed that the China press is, almost to a paper, against the Chinese in this matter, a fact which shows how entirely they contrive to alienate all foreign sympathy from themselves by their stolid and uncomplimentary attitude.

WE observe that the New York *World* takes Mr. Bingham severely to task for isolating himself from the policy of the other Representatives of the Christian Powers in this country. But this is done in an article which we have not cared to reproduce because it deals in a hostile manner with Mr. Bingham's antecedents, with which we in this country have nothing to do. Of these antecedents we know, and for them we care, nothing whatever, and party spirit runs so high in the States that we pay little attention to charges or innuendoes made in papers which, whether better or worse, are more or less party organs. Our sole cause of difference with Mr. Bingham is based on what we consider a mistaken view on his part of the interests of foreigners in this country, and the interests of the country itself, and we fully set forth the cause of this difference last week. We consider the policy of the Foreign Representatives in the matter on which we chiefly dwelt, a sound and honest one; good for ourselves in as far as it is calculated to bring us into more friendly relations with the Japanese, and especially good for them as it tends to liberalize their views in regard to ourselves, and to dissipate those unfriendly and unfounded suspicions which have of late been sedulously and only too successfully instilled into their minds. The attitude of Mr. Bingham, and more especially the demands he had actually made on the Japanese, seemed to us calculated to justify these suspicions, and to defeat the efforts of the other Foreign Representatives in the wise and liberal direction in which they were working. Nor can we doubt that Mr. Bingham will see the position in the light in which we have placed it. The Treaty Powers have, and can have, no other wish than to see this country grow stronger, richer and more enlightened. Intercourse of a mutually advantageous, free, and friendly nature with each and all of them is what we must all desire, and the future welfare of Japan is greatly bound up in her active willingness to promote this. For ourselves, we ardently desire to see the cessation in the American Press of those unfounded and ungenerous suspicions against the policy in this country of the Treaty Powers, and especially against that of England, to which we have directed attention. They are grievously unjust, and tend to retard the advance of Japan to that position of strength and prosperity which it is to the interest of America as well as to that of Europe to see the Japanese reach and maintain. The attitude of the American Minister, therefore, is one of significance and importance, and we trust among the services which his position enables him to render to this country will be the dissipation of those unjust suspicions which we so heartily deplore, and to which the isolation he has hitherto maintained in relation to his colleagues has undoubtedly given more or less strength and colour.

ABOUT six months ago a letter appeared in these columns drawing attention to the fact that the names of all the foreigners who had been employed in building the Kogakurio were omitted from the tablet which records its completion, while the names of the more prominent Japanese engaged on the work

were emblazoned with honour on this tablet. The letter explained the cause of this conduct on the part of the Japanese, and further drew attention to the contemptuous form of expression applied by them both in speech and writing to the foreigners in their employment. In view of the large number of these, and of the fact that among them there are many men whose character, abilities and antecedents render the use of such a form of expression a grave injustice, and indeed a very gross insult, we think it strange that some action on their part has not been taken to secure the abolition of this form of expression, and the substitution for it of one of a more becoming character. Some of our readers must be aware that one of the clauses of the last treaty with China stipulated for the removal from all official correspondence, and from the proclamations made throughout the empire upon questions in which foreigners or foreign affairs were concerned, of the character E which (in one of its many forms) signifies "barbarian" when employed in such context. The use of the term had long been felt as insulting and opprobrious, and its suppression was very properly insisted upon by the Treaty Powers. But the employment of any term to foreigners conveying the idea of inferiority or anything like disdain because they were receiving money for services rendered, is not only insulting on the part of the Japanese, but inconsistent and unreasonable in the highest degree. The mere fact of foreigners being employed in considerable numbers to instruct the Japanese in many branches of western learning, and to guide them in the use of the appliances of western science, cuts at the root of any such reason as the Chinese may have for the use of a contemptuous expression towards foreigners, whose form of civilization and claims to the possession of learning or wisdom of any kind, they repudiate with ignorant disdain. It is to the credit of the Japanese that they have recognized the superiority of our civilization and taken measures to adopt it themselves. But so long as contemptuous terms are employed towards those who are the channels by which it is conveyed, there will remain a just suspicion that something of the ignorant Chinese feeling clings to the Japanese mind in this respect. The matter to which we refer is far from unimportant either to the Japanese or ourselves. To them it involves the entertaining of a proper respect for a civilization the superiority of which they have most distinctly acknowledged by their whole policy; to us it means a recognition not only of this civilization, but of the status and the respect due to those who impart its fruits and blessings to this people. It can never be a matter of indifference to any considerable body of aliens residing in a country to be called collectively by names of an insulting and contemptuous character, as the foreigners now employed by this Government are called. The remedy is perfectly simple. Let them draw up a memorandum on the subject and have it signed by every foreigner of standing in the service of the Government, requesting the suppression of this term. If the request is not complied with, the publication of the memorial, for which we offer our columns, will be a reproach to the Government the diffusion of which will cause it shame in every kingdom in Europe, though we sincerely trust this may not be necessary. The Japanese may fairly be reminded of the saying of Alexander:—"I honour my father, for he gave me life; but I honour Aristotle more, inasmuch as he gave me everything that makes life worth having."

We extract the following from the *Nation* of the 30th April, and shall be obliged if any one will do us the favour of verifying or denying it, as may be necessary, from his own knowledge. If it is true, it is difficult to decide which to admire most, the young student, or the treatment of him by his Government.

—Doubtless some of our Methodist contemporaries can throw light on the following "remarkable story," which we take from the *Geographical Magazine* for April. It was told at a meeting of the Geographical Section of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society by "General Heine, late in the United States service," in a paper on the progress of civilization in Japan:

"A young Japanese who was sent to America to study, receiving from his Government an allowance of \$1,000 per annum, embraced Christianity and became a Methodist. According to Japanese law, he was punishable by death. Considering he was bound to notify the fact to his Government, he wrote home and renounced all further claim to his allowance. The Government of Yedo thereupon instituted enquiries in America into the manner in which the young man was

following his studies; the result of these being in his favor, all the reply that he obtained from the Japanese Government in answer to his notification was an increase of his annual allowance to \$1,500."

It is well known that English regiments quartered in the West Indies become mutinous if they get turtle more than one a week. An analogous fact is reported here. The clerks of the Banks are said to have struck work on account of the burden of holidays with which they have lately been loaded, and the Bank managers are grievously vexed with unbalanced columns and bursting treasuries the contents of which they can prevail on no one to verify. We thought it would come to this when we last wrote on the subject. Were it compatible with the duty we owe to society to diffuse light and warmth every Saturday throughout this Empire, we would gladly imitate the custom the Banks have lately set. But we should have the sun following our example, and there would be an end of everything.

THE first volume of Mr. Adams's 'History of Japan,' for which we have been anxiously looking since its intended publication was announced in Messrs. H. S. King & Co.'s list, arrived by the mail of this morning, though we can do no more on this occasion than welcome its goodly appearance.

RICE has been rising and is high. It is rumoured that the Government is in the market for charters to bring grain from the West coast where it is plentiful and cheap.

THE *Cadmus*, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir C. Shadwell, arrived in harbour this morning. We believe the *Cadmus* goes home immediately. The Admiral will make a visit to the North.

AN execution of seven criminals took place at the Noge Jail yesterday morning. The offences of the condemned men were understood to be robbery with violence. For the most part they bore their fate with calmness (or possibly stupefaction), and suffered the last penalty in the presence only of the prison authorities, the general public, native and foreign, being excluded from the sad spectacle.

OUR Correspondent at Nagasaki, under date 5th instant, informs us that no fresh intelligence had been received from Formosa. It was intended to despatch the *Delta* on the 7th but no further reinforcements will be sent at present.

THE *Nagasaki Express*, the first journal established in this country, we believe, has ceased to exist as a separate newspaper. The plant and goodwill have been purchased by the proprietor of the *Rising Sun*, and the joint property will henceforth be managed at the office of the latter.

WE append the score of the Cricket Match which was played on Thursday morning between the "United Services" and the "Civilians." The "Services" went in first, scoring seventy eight runs in their first innings, thus beating the "Civilians" by four runs.

UNITED SERVICES.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Lt. Drury c Shand b Dodds.....	2	run out.....	7
Pte. Burnett c Symonds b Dodds .	0	not out.....	4
Lt. St. John run out.....	5	c Wheeler b Dodds.....	3
Pte. Smith b Wheeler ..	5	c Dare b Hamilton.....	10
Pte. Oliver thrown out, Dodds.....	2		
Capt. Hill c Wallace b Dodds	7	c Symonds b Wheeler ..	8
Lt. Sandwith b Dodds.....	7	c and b Wheeler.....	0
Lt. Carpenter b Symonds.....	15	c Murray b Dodds	27
Mr. Bone c Abell b Hamilton.....	12	c Abell b Symonds.....	5
Mr. Hughes c Wallace b Symonds ..	2	b Dodds	6
Mr. Humphries not out.....	3	c Symonds b Dodds.....	4
Mr. Davidson run out.....	0		
Byes.....	6	Byes.....	5
Leg Byes.....	6		
Wides.....	5	Wides.....	5
No Balls.....	1		

CIVILIANS.

H. F. Abell c Carpenter b Smith.....	12
W. Seabrook c Oliver b Smith.....	1
K. Wallace c Hughes b Smith.....	1
G. Hamilton c Carpenter b Hughes.....	10
J. W. Symonds b Hughes.....	7
J. Doids c Burnett b Smith.....	11
E. Wheeler not out.....	20
J. J. Dare.....	0
H. Barlow c Hughes b Smith.....	0
E. D. Murray b Hill.....	0
C. J. Dunlop run out.....	6
W. J. S. Shand c Burnett b Smith.....	0
Byes.....	3
Wides.....	4

Total.....74

THE following is the final result of the Shooting at the Swiss Match, which was brought to a conclusion this afternoon:—

PATRIE.

1.—Brennwald,	6.—Blakeway.
2.—Schinne,	7.—Favre-Brandt.
3.—Bornand,	8.—Schöne.
4.—Vivanti,	9.—Baader.
5.—Hurliman.	10.—Senn.

The prize was presented by Miss Jaquemot.

POINT TARGET.

1.—Favre-Brandt	59 points.
2.—Vivanti	50 "
3.—Brennwald	45 "
4.—Duncan	40 "
5.—Baader	47 "
6.—Capt. Hill	44 "
7.—Townley	32 "

Miss Flora Dare presented the prize.

A. B. C. D. TARGETS.

1.—Colonel Muratta	235 points.
2.—Abegg	123 "
3.—Brennwald	119 "
4.—Baader	103 "
5.—Schöne	86 "
6.—Favre-Brandt	81 "

The prize, a Vetterly Rifle the gift of Mr. Brennwald, was presented to the winner by Miss Dare.

TELEGRAMS from Europe report that the Silk crop is likely to be 50 per cent. larger than that of last year.

The first day of the Swiss Rifle Club's Annual Meeting passed off successfully although but few spectators were present. Bulls-eyes were made by Messrs. Brennwald, Schöne, Favre-Brandt and Captain Hill and the shooting of Colonel Murata was again conspicuously noticeable. The Band of the Iron Duke will, we observe, be present on the ground this day, and the distribution of prizes will take place in the course of the afternoon.

THE *Gazette* publishes the following telegram:—

From Yanagewara to Jimu Kioku, Nagasaki, (arrived on the 8th instant).

The negotiation with China respecting the Formosan Expedition is going on favourably.

THE Japanese Government have commenced a suit in the U. S. Consulate against the P.M.S.S. Co., claiming \$10,250 for loss sustained through the steamer *New York* not performing the charter entered into to go to Formosa. The hearing is set down for the 29th instant, at 10 a.m.—*Herald*.

THE *Bellona* has brought us Shanghai files to the 6th instant. The telegrams have been anticipated by our previous publications. We take the following from the *North-China Daily News*:—

We are told that the Silk market was opened yesterday at Tls. 250 a 255 for No. 5 Tsalees. This is equal to about 13s. 6d. laid down in London. How it compares with home rates, it is impossible to say, because there seems to be no market at home and quotations are no guide.

THE Père Hyacinthe of the "Oratoire," a recalcitrant, married, it is known, an American lady. We observe that her "Address to American women" is quoted by the *Independent* as emanating from "Mrs. Père Hyacinthe"!

THE result of the race for the "Oaks" stakes which was run on the 5th instant, reached Yokohama on the 7th.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per S. S. *Bombay*, despatched 10th June, 1874.

	France.
Sitwell, Schoyer & Co....	20
Société Anonyme Franco Japonaise...	13
Sundries...	28
Total...	61 Bales.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
YOKOHAMA STATION.

9th June, 1874.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 7th June, 1874.

Passengers.....	28,400.	Amount.....	\$8,382.41
Goods, Parcels, &c.....			686.45

Total.....\$9,068.86

Average per mile per week \$508.83.

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week 1873.

Number of Passengers, 26,092. Amount \$7,915.66

In a recent issue of the *Rising Sun*, an article was published from a Japanese contributor, who informed us that permission had been obtained from Mr. Okuma to publish the same. Mr. Okuma in a telegram denies this statement, and says he knows nothing about the article in question. We might possibly have confounded the name of Mr. Okuma with Mr. Okubo, but as our contributor is not at present in Nagasaki we are not in a position to ascertain. However, if Mr. Okuma had nothing to do with it we are extremely sorry at having used his name in vain, and at having caused him a moment's uneasiness or the slightest annoyance.—Ed. *R.S.*

WE take the following from the *Rising Sun*:—

Formosa, May, 1874.

According to promise I send you a few lines relative to the state of affairs here. I left Nagasaki on the 17th of this month in the S. S. *Takasago-maru* (late *Delta*), which vessel also conveyed General Saigo. On the morning of the 22nd the *Takasago-maru* arrived at Sailio, which is situated on the southern part of Formosa, after a pleasant and safe passage of four and a half days. When we arrived in Sailio Bay we found there H. I. J. M.'s corvette *Nissin-kan*, steamers *Meiko-maru*, *Yuko-maru*, *Nikuni-maru* and also an English gun-boat; about 8 a. m. on the same day the Japanese gun-boat *Mosun-kan* arrived from Amoy; and at 10 o'clock a Chinese frigate and gun-boat came in from Taiwan-fu, and half an hour afterwards the steamer *Sailomaru* (late *Shaftesbury*) put in an appearance. The country appears to be fertile and of rather a sandy nature; very little is cultivated. The villages close to the shore consist of some 400 or 500 houses, and the natives do not appear to be so very savage and fierce; in fact they are perfectly willing to work for us for payment. The day before we arrived, 21st, the wild tribes from the mountains, who are very fierce and savage, fired upon and killed one of our spies. This was the beginning of hostilities. On the 22nd our troops marched over the mountains a distance of about two Japanese miles and attacked the savages, killing a large number and burning their houses, after which they retired taking with them as trophies a quantity of firearms, bows and arrows, spears, &c. The killed and wounded on our side were seven.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

IN our issue of last week we made a careful analysis of the Financial Statement for 1874, and with a view of doing entire justice to it, we propose to day to compare our own review with one which appeared in the *Japan Herald* on the 6th instant, noting any points of agreement between the two analyses where any purpose can be served by our doing so, and correcting one or two important errors into which *The Herald* has fallen, as well as an equally important one in our own article. Passing over the preliminary observations of the *Herald*, we come to the paragraph in which the actual analysis of the Budget begins, and here we meet the statement that the Government has been careful to withhold all information regarding the issues of paper money made since the Revolution. This charge, however, disappears before the statement of the issues published in our own article, though the *Herald* is correct so far as it intends to assert that no such exhibit had been previously given to the public.

The next sentence of the writer in the *Herald* runs as follows:—

If, in the absence of data, we moderately compute the aggregate issues at the sum of, say 75,000,000 yen, (and they are believed by some to amount to more than that,) to redeem them will not alone absorb every cent in the treasury, but leave a deficiency of some 45,000,000 yen in addition to be provided in future years. In this view, both the surplus and the reserve fund vanish entirely; it savours of an attempt to create an illusion to put them in the statement, without showing *per contra* the heavy liabilities that cannot be otherwise than debited against them.

The writer of this passage here falls into the grave error of treating the paper currency, which is actually an unfunded debt, as a charge for which the Budget of any given year should provide for the extinction. But it is quite otherwise. The paper currency in Japan is the outward and visible sign of seven-tenths of the national debt. With us this debt is funded, and is represented by consols, which bears interest, which is negotiable in the market, but which is no promise to pay at any time, still less on demand. In Japan, this debt is represented by a currency payable on demand, the value of which in this respect any one may test for himself by taking it to the Government banks and demanding gold or silver for it. But it shows an utter misapprehension of the relations of this unfunded debt to the Budget of any given year to say that it exceeds the surplus and the reserve fund, or the cash balance, as it should be called. Who would expect a Chancellor of the Exchequer to provide for the payment of the national debt out of his year's income? Swallow up his surplus? Of course it would, and a great deal more. All he has to do is to provide out of his revenue for the payment of the interest on the debt, and set aside any thing he can towards the reduction of it. And this the Japanese have made an attempt to do, though, as we pointed out last week, they have fallen into the error of debiting their cash balance with this interest, instead of charging the revenue of the year with it. In real truth, the writer in the *Herald* has missed the actual and most vital blot of the Budget, which is, that the nominal surplus is paid out of the cash balances kept mainly to ensure the stability of the floating currency. It might have been expected that a hostile critic of any real acumen would at once have seen this and revelled in it. The observations made by the *Herald* on the land-tax are true, though not new, and their sense may be found in many passages in the past numbers of the *Japan Mail*. We think not only that the land is too heavily burdened in this country, but that it is a bad thing to be so utterly dependent, as is the Japanese Government, upon one source of revenue. We can conceive of no better argument for a liberal and enlightened course of commercial legisla-

tion than this fact, and are certain that two or three years of bad harvests—which might easily come—would reduce the Government to great straits for the means of carrying on its present heavy expenses.

As regards the pensions, the *Herald* also falls into serious errors for which there is little excuse. It says:—

To exhibit the unreliability of some of Mr. Okuma's figures, the pensions figured in his last year's estimate for 12,613,816 yen; this year only 1,042,982 yen are set down to be expended on them.

But this is not so. The pensions are indeed set down at 1,042,982 yen, but the next item in the account is that of 'Annual allowances to former *daimios* and their retainers' and amounts to 19,484,911 yen of which the writer in the *Herald* takes no account. Now, it is evident that these two amounts represent the calls on the exchequer which figured in Mr. OKUMA's statement of last year as the sum of 12,613,816 yen, and in our article of last week we pointed out the enormous discrepancy between the two sets of figures, adducing it, as does the *Herald*, as evidence of the extremely loose nature of Japanese finance. But the *Herald* again misses the true point here, and brings a charge which happens to be right from an analysis of the figures which is distinctly wrong.

As regards the charge in the Budget of 363,235 yen for legations and consulates abroad, we entirely agree with those who think that it is a most idle waste of money, and should be glad to see all these establishments abolished. There might be three or four consuls on moderate salaries appointed for the capitals of England, France, Germany and America, the former, perhaps, acting as consul-general. That the country is spending more money than it can afford is clear to everyone, and we have never written on financial subjects without saying so. A pen should be struck through 300,000 yen of this item, and the necessary orders given which would give effect to the act.

In the second article devoted to the subject, the *Herald* takes up the figures connected with the floating debt and impugns our analysis of these figures, on grounds which the pages of this journal, and its whole history, utterly refute. There is also one feature in those pages to which we can point with a just pride, viz: that on the rare occasions on which we have fallen into error we have instantly acknowledged it, when convinced of that error. It were well if every newspaper could make a similar boast. And we fear that we have tripped in this matter. The simple truth is that we overlooked the fact that the Frankfurt notes were a late issue; and, thinking that all the floating debt was caused by the expenses of the Revolution, and that the later expenses attendant on it were discharged by those notes, we inferred that the gross total of 137,000,000 of paper currency was reduced to 97,000,000 by a gradual redemption of the notes. We were in error here, and we see no evidence of the reduction in the floating debt. But we may frankly say that the fault is entirely our own, and that the figures before us, and those alone, are responsible for our mistake.

To say that the Government could not have lived without paper money, i.e. without contracting a debt, is perfectly true. But the same might be said of every Government that ever existed—notably of those of England, France and America. But, owing to the very simple and rudimentary condition of Japan and the absence of accumulated wealth in it, the Japanese Government could not contract a funded debt. It could only issue paper, and redeem its issues as the state of the exchequer enabled it to do so. If the country has a burden of debt caused by the revolution, so has every country which has

gone through foreign war or domestic disturbance. With us it is funded; with Japan it is unfunded. Our debt amounts to eleven times our income; that of France to more than this, that of America to somewhat less, that of Russia to nearly as much; that of Japan to twice its income. In saying this we are instituting no comparison between the wealth of these countries and their debts in any such manner as to justify Japanese prodigality, for the whole pitch of the national expenditure is distinctly too high. But when we have said the worst, it is clear that no one would despair of a nation's condition which was only in debt to the extent of two years' income. It is equally clear, however, that a thorough revision of the finances of the country is necessary, and a policy based upon this revision—a policy which absolutely abandons all acts arising from empty vanity and ambitions of display as a great Asiatic Power in the Far East or, for that matter, in the West either. There is nothing which forces men to think more seriously than being brought face to face with a debt balance, and we trust this will be the case with the Japanese. There can be no real strength, no firm policy, no fixity of purpose, without financial equilibrium, and this fact cannot be too soon recognized and acted on in this country.

We have analysed the Budget without in any way pledging ourselves to the accuracy of the figures of which it is composed, though we have good reason for thinking that it has been more carefully compiled than that of last year, and that the statement of the amount of paper floated may be relied on. We consider that the act of the Government in pledging itself, as it has done, to a yearly exhibit of its financial condition, be it more or less accurate, is a source of some security to foreigners interested in the trade of the country. They can now compare the revenue and expenditure year by year, and see how far the promises made in one Budget have been redeemed in the accounts of its successor. But it would be misleading the Japanese to allow them to suppose that foreigners as yet place any real confidence in these exhibits. We might even go further and say that until truth has become a cardinal virtue in Japan, taught and practised as such, or at least until the accounts of the national revenue and expenditure have passed under the eyes of auditors able to detect, willing to point out, and bound to see rectified, any errors which may exist in those accounts, foreigners will look at them with great suspicion. They have at present no confidence in the moral or the mechanical processes by which the Japanese, or, for that matter, any Asiatic nation, arrive at such results as those detailed in the Statement under consideration. The Japanese may object to this as harsh and prejudiced, and it is possible that in certain cases it may be so. But the fact remains not the less a fact, and years of truthfulness and accuracy, not alone in such Statements as these, but in the whole administration of the affairs of the Government, so far at least as they come within the cognizance of foreigners, are required to produce the confidence of which we speak, and on these conditions we cannot look forward to its early arrival. All the more, therefore, should it be striven for.

THE RETURN OF THE JAPANESE STUDENTS.

A LETTER which we publish to-day, upon the return of the majority of the young Japanese sent abroad for educational purposes, deserves at least a few words of comment. We have had sufficient evidence in the letters which have appeared in the London *Times* and elsewhere, of the extreme hardship entailed on the most

promising of these young men by the edict of the Government, and they have our most hearty sympathy. But we have always held that the extremely liberal act—for such undoubtedly it was—of sending them abroad, was one of impulsive generosity and eagerness out of all proportion to the resources of the country, and not one of grave and deliberate consideration. There was undoubtedly among most of these young men a strong desire to learn, and in many of them a great spirit of perseverance and application. But they left Japan far too unprepared to take advantage of the course of foreign education to which they aspired. Many of them did not understand the language of the country which was to be their temporary home. None of them had the slightest knowledge of the institutions or history of the European nations. Their minds were eager, indeed, for knowledge, but too unformed to turn it to account. They could not possibly digest and assimilate the mental food presented to them in Europe, and for want of the strength necessary to do so they were from the first in danger of returning rather losers than gainers by their residence abroad, which was not calculated to impress them with solid or valuable views of our system, and was certain to overturn any faith they might have in their own. The reports of many foreigners who have travelled with some of these young men from Europe do not reassure us. Such knowledge as they have acquired seems to lie on the surface of the mind, encumbering instead of fertilizing it. They appear to have read certain books, but not up to those books, so that they are like men thrown up on to a scaffolding which they ought to have mounted by a ladder with the steps of which they were familiar. In this condition they could neither get down nor mount higher, and were liable to fall at any moment. They had left home before their faculties were in any sense harmoniously developed—the great end of all education—and they were thus wholly unqualified to deal with the novel phenomena presented to them abroad. There was great fear, too, that their *morale* was not sufficiently “set” to enable them to face the tremendous trial of emancipation from home life, and to endure and benefit by the plunge into the cold and wide waters before them. As bad as this almost, was the danger they were in of contracting a contempt for their own civilization, and returning to Japan without interest in her future, or the power in any way to influence that future for her good. In view of all these dangers, we have several times earnestly called the attention of the Government to the whole question. In our opinion no young Japanese should be sent abroad without the most ample preparatory education, and without having given proofs under severe examinations of his fitness to profit by a foreign residence. His mental and moral powers should first have gained solid consistency, and be capable of exertion and resistance, of rapid and solid progress. He should possess a good knowledge of the language, and a fair knowledge of the literature, the secular and religious history, of the country in which he is about to reside. He should know something of science, of art and law, and of the political history of Europe. Without these acquirements he is in no condition to make full use of his advantages. We do not pretend that our standard is an easy one to attain, but we are quite certain that it is attainable, and we should hold out the prospect of a residence abroad to those who raise themselves to that standard and only to those. Instead of viewing it as an opportunity to roam about carelessly in the fields of curiosity and speculation, or, still less, of idleness and desultory study, the young Japanese should be taught to regard the prospect of going abroad as the highest

prize open to him at his then age in this country, a prize for which he must work day and night, and the image of which must never leave his imagination. And he should even then be taught to regard it as the crowning point of an education intended to fit him on his return to this country for raising its condition and endowing it with a higher form of national life. And this is not to be done by a thoughtless and wholesale adoption of the customs, the manners, the dress, or even the institutions of the West. Splendid as is the picture which Europe presents to a mind capable of appreciating it, it still is a picture the shadows of which are in many cases dark out of all proportion to the attendant lights. There are evils which we have inherited from a remote ancestry. The tares which have grown up with our wheat we are sometimes inclined to root up, and trees disfigure our estate which we are at times disposed and even anxious to cut down, unmindful of the wiser counsel which bids us have patience and trust to time to remove these evils. To learn to discriminate between what is good and permanent and what is evil and transitory in our civilization, must be one of the aims of the Japanese who goes abroad, and who wishes to transport to and acclimatize in this country some of the more noble fruits which are the growth of our own soil. Ample and careful preparation are necessary to enable him to do this, and the studies he must pursue to this end are arduous and should be unremitted. On the younger men of this generation devolves the duty of building up the foundation on which the future edifice of the national history must be laid, and the solidity of this foundation will depend largely upon the use they may make of the advantages which they may enjoy here or have enjoyed in Europe.

The question of what should now be done with these young men is a difficult one. Many will have to complete their studies in Yedo under the superintendence of the large foreign educational staff of the Government. We hope they will be submitted to stringent examinations by the foreign professors; that those who are reported as duly qualified to accept posts leading up to weighty responsibilities in the Civil Service will be appointed to them; that those who are not so qualified will be retained in college; and that a strict report will be made to the Government upon the effect of this residence abroad, estimated from the examination papers of each student. The importance of this question cannot be overrated, and we hope it will be dealt with in a thoroughly efficient manner, in order that such advantages as have actually been gained by the students, at a vast expense to the country, should be utilized for its welfare, and not dissipated in channels which run into the sand and are thus lost for ever.

NAGASAKI TRADE REPORT FOR 1873.

IT cannot be made a source of reproach to Mr. FLOWERS that he has not succeeded in investing his Trade Report, published to-day, with much interest. The trade of Nagasaki is at best but small, and exhibits a decline upon that of last year, a feature which we observe without either impatience or despair, though we would gladly have had it otherwise. A port which limits its contributions towards the wants of humanity to medicines, seaweed, mushrooms, isinglass and a few etceteras, can only excite a somewhat languid interest, and the painful fact that its consumption of shirtings has fallen off to a very considerable extent divests it of any such sympathy as it might otherwise have stirred in the bosoms of a race the final cause of whose existence is to give cottons and constitu-

tional government to the world. The consumers of cigarettes, guaranteed to be made only of the finest Turkish, may be congratulated upon the falling off in the export of the Nagasaki tobacco, which certainly has intruded itself overmuch of late into those delicacies, to the detriment alike of their flavour and the reputation of M. LAFERME's much counterfeited trade-mark. In his short observations on Porcelain, Mr. FLOWERS notices a great improvement in the design and colouring of this article of manufacture, and adverts to the skill and artistic power exhibited by the Japanese in this direction. It will be curious to trace hereafter the effect upon the potteries of this country of the contact of the European with the Japanese mind, though we are not specially desirous to see the old national and conventional types disappear and give place to European forms and methods of ornamentation. It is well, of course, that the ceramic art of the country should advance, the lower being displaced by higher forms as purer aesthetic principles begin to operate upon the minds of the Japanese artists. Yet we greatly deprecate the disappearance of those beautiful forms, and those adaptations of the distinctive *flora* of this country to its pottery work, which are certainly among its most attractive features. We cannot afford to dispense with the bamboo, the stork and the tortoise, the old national costumes and the traditional attitudes, the daimio and his retainers, the Japanese matron or maiden and her attendants. All these things have an indestructible charm for us, and the substitution of them for less distinctively national types would be a real loss to art. It would be a strange inversion indeed which required us to visit the Hague, Leyden or the Japanese Palace at Dresden, in order to study the ancient ceramic art of this country, or for one who had studied it there to come to Japan and find it had undergone such a variation as to be almost unrecognizable. Yet we are by no means certain that some such process is not setting in, and we are in no humour to see it make its way too fast.

Descending from this question to that of coal—a very different mode of force—we find the Takashima mine has as nearly as possible doubled its production, and that there are other islands in the vicinity of Nagasaki containing coal fields which only require to be properly worked to yield good results. The ores, too, which Mr. FLOWERS says are brought down to the port, demand the attention of the mining Department, and an enquiry as to how far that Department, as at present worked, is really doing service to the country. It is absurd to send specimens of the ores from the various mines to Yedo to be reported on, unless mining engineers are also despatched thither to see how far the specimens sent represent the average produce of the mines. Doubts have recently been cast upon the latent metallic wealth of this country by men not unqualified to speak on such subjects. But we have good reason for thinking they are entirely without foundation, and that an abundant and practically inexhaustible supply of such wealth exists and is easily accessible. But the great vice of the Japanese seems to be their distrust of the counsel given them by scientific advisers whom they have called in for the very purpose of giving it, but upon which, when given, they refuse to act. Whether this arises from suspicion of the soundness of the counsel and of those who give it, from want of means to pursue the plans laid down by those advisers, or from that strange self-sufficiency which is a marked feature in the Japanese character, it is really impossible to say. But nothing can be clearer than that a curious reluctance to take advice, even from those appointed and qualified to give it, exists among the chiefs

of many of the Departments, and apparently nothing less than a surgical operation is able to remove it. We wish we could see more chance of improvement in this respect. The energy, the prompt judgment and rapid action of the Anglo Saxon are brought oftentimes to despair in presence of the hesitation, vacillation and ultimately half-hearted action of the Japanese mind.

Mr. FLOWERS is clearly right when he says that the *yen*, being now the standard of value, ought to be the unit of quotation and account. But the fact that the *yen* does not pass as the currency in China, as the Mexican dollar does, makes the bankers stiff-necked on this subject. If Hongkong would only adopt it, or incorporate it into the currency, the change might come about. But Formosan affairs make havoc with Mint matters, and we doubt whether we are advanced one foot beyond the place at which we had arrived when we pointed out to the Government that the favourable action of the mercantile community at Hongkong could only be expected from the renewal of the engagements of the foreign staff at the Mint, though even that would not ensure it.

And so, from hour to hour, we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
And thereby hangs a tale.

Mr. FLOWERS points out how much behind-hand the country round Nagasaki is in the matter of roads—the universal remark of foreigners and the opprobrium of Japan. We want a prophet in this country who shall incessantly cry Roads! Roads! Roads! up and down, night and day; nor should it be forgotten that any railway system without these minor channels of conveyance will do little to make the produce of the interior available for trade.

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR NAGASAKI FOR 1873.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Nagasaki, 28th March, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the following Returns showing the trade and shipping of this port for the year 1873.

Table showing import trade from England and other countries.

Export trade to England and other countries.

Return of treasure imported and exported.

Return of Foreign shipping.

British and Foreign shipping (C.)

The returns for the year 1873 when compared with the previous year show, I regret to say, no improvement in the trade of the port, on the contrary a decline is perceptible. It is very difficult to understand the fluctuations of trade at this port for one or two reasons. In the first place there is a difficulty in getting reliable statistics, though the better regulations now existing at the Custom House renders this not so insuperable an obstacle as formerly.

Then the trade of this port is much in the hands of the Chinese for such articles as medicines, dried fish, isinglass, seaweed, mushrooms, &c., which taken altogether form a considerable part of the export, and Europeans not going much in for these things really know very little of the market for them, or the causes which affect their greater or less consumption in China. The Chinese all complain that trade has been very bad last year, so it may be presumed some of the deficiency noted in the tables is thus accounted for.

With Europeans, tea and tobacco form two important items of export, the former especially, and I imagine part of the falling off may be attributed to the course the market for them took last year. The native holders did not commence selling any of their goods until very late in the season (about the middle of November), so that the chief bulk of last year's supply of tea and tobacco will come into the imports of this year.

The falling off in the value of Imports must, I am inclined to think, be attributed to an overstocked market

previously. The Import trade has been a bad one for some time, and people here, and at home, are, I hope, at last waking up to the idea that it is no use to continue in a losing business. The capabilities of this small market are generally overestimated by persons living at a distance, and when an article is required here it is shipped in quantities that would be more suitable to the Chinese ports or Yokohama.

IMPORTS.

The value of Imports, as it will be observed on reference to Table No. 1, amounts to \$1,626,775 against \$1,856,549 of the previous year showing a decrease of \$129,774. The following figures will show the decrease that has taken place in the principal article of Import.

	1872.	1873.	Decrease.
Shirtings.....	\$211,363	\$175,123	\$36,240
T-Cloths	68,829	2,547	66,282
Handkerchiefs	5,741	4,522	1,219
Chintz	41,259	16,061	25,198
Muslins, &c.	19,371	13,355	6,016
Taffachelass	20,980	5,726	15,254
Cotton Yarn	83,664	62,130	21,534

EXPORTS.

Tea.—With the exception of coal this is by far the most considerable item of export from this port, and the heavy falling off shown during the past year, as appearing in the annexed Tables, calls for some explanations.

At the commencement of the year stocks of the previous season's tea, still unsold, were smaller than usual, the bulk of the purchases of 1872 having been made earlier than is often the case. Shipments during the first portion of the year under review were therefore necessarily limited, and the bareness of the market here, and favourable advices from home caused high prices to rule. The native dealers here anticipating that equally good or better rates would be obtainable for the few new crop teas made their contracts with the producers upon a high basis, so that when the new leaf came to market the offers of foreign buyers based upon a depressed state of things in London and New York, were much below the expectation of native holders. The Japanese merchants having little knowledge of any but their own markets thought that by holding they would eventually be able to force foreigners to give them at least such rates as would cover them from loss, and it was consequently not until about the middle of November that European buyers were able to operate to any considerable extent. The eventual opening of the market was the result of a concession on both sides, for with a low rate of exchange, moderate freight and the probability of improvement in the consuming markets, foreigners were able to advance their bids a little and thus meet the declining views of the tea-men. From this time till the end of the year purchases were made upon a large scale, but the opening of the season having been so long deferred the greater portion of the crop must now necessarily figure among the exports for 1874.

The deficiency in the quantity of tea exported is thus, in a great measure accounted for, but it may also be readily imagined that the dead lock above alluded to has acted very prejudicially on the tea trade here, by driving part of the produce of adjacent districts to other open ports where purchasers were in the market, and on this account it is quite possible that the whole season's export of tea from this port (from June 1873 to June 1874) may fall considerably short of the usual average.

As regards quality, the teas of this season compare favourably with those of last, both in flavour and appearance, and settlements having been made for the most part at prices below those of last year, exporters anticipate favourable results from their shipments.

Tobacco.—This article shows a falling off in the year's export of \$228,998, the Export of 1872 amounting to \$374,108, while that for the past year is only \$145,110. Somewhat similar causes to those above named may be adduced to account for the large deficiency. At the commencement of the year stocks of old leaf were but small and the heavy shipments of 1872 not having arrived in sufficient quantity to overstock the London market, prices there had not yet experienced the serious decline which eventually took place. Some buyers here over-estimating

the home requirements willingly gave full rates for the small quantities still in native hands, and thus the season closed with prices which induced Japanese dealers to offer high rates for the new crop.

Before this had commenced to arrive in Nagasaki, however, which in the ordinary course it should have done early in August, news of the previous year's shipments had come to hand with account sales showing heavy losses to exporters.

The latter naturally declined further purchases, except upon a considerably reduced basis, and a great portion of the new leaf was therefore retained in the country districts pending the commencement of business, which was not fairly entered upon until late in November, when natives, finding it inconvenient to hold longer, came down in their prices. The result however, as with Tea, is that much of the Export properly belonging to the year 1873 will be shipped in 1874, and should the new season open early, the amount for the year will be a large one.

So far as quality goes there is no very great difference to notice, but the quantity of leaf offered this season is proportionably much greater than in former years. Many of the parcels of Higo leaf shown seem to have suffered from heating and mildew, presumably from their having been held back so long.

Vegetable Wax.—The falling off in the amount of the article is very readily to be accounted for by the very heavy decline in its value on the London market. In December 1872 good quality wax was worth over 100 shillings per cwt. in London, but from that time it gradually declined and in June 1873 it was quoted at 65 shillings—at which price or somewhat lower, it has since remained. The larger quantities shipped from this and other Treaty ports in the latter part of 1872, and early part of 1873, were doubtless the cause of this heavy drop in the home value. Vegetable wax is an article for which there is apparently only a limited demand, and not capable of enlarging to the same extent as with many other products when the price becomes cheaper. It may be readily supposed that the heavy loss such a decline must have occasioned the shippers would check the export as soon as it became known, and such in fact has been the case, for although prices here have considerably declined, the quantity exported during the latter part of the year has been quite small.

Porcelain.—This shows an increase from \$31,626 in 1872 to \$87,175 in 1873. As it is almost the only article of manufacture exported, it may deserve a few words of notice. A great improvement has of late taken place, both in design and colouring of the ornamental vases, which constitute the principal portion of what is exported. Indeed, in this branch of art, the taste possessed by the Japanese appears to be of a high order, and as they become better acquainted with the styles most appreciated in Europe, it seems likely the potteries of Iizen may obtain some celebrity for their production.

Camphor.—The quantity of this sent forward about corresponds with the export of 1872. The value of the drug here has ranged slightly higher, but towards the close of the year it has had a downward tendency in correspondence with the London market.

Copper.—Has not been largely dealt in, but *Bronze*, chiefly in the shape of old guns, again figures as a considerable item of trade. A large portion of what has been bought here by foreigners has been shipped coastwise to Kobe for export from thence.

Rice.—Will probably become an important article of export ere long, as it is at present at Kobe and Yokohama. A great quantity of what is shipped at those ports actually passes this harbour in junks, *en route*. The difficulty of obtaining suitable ships at the right time has been one reason that none has gone forward from here hitherto.

Coal.—I need not remark that one of the principal articles of trade in Nagasaki is coal, and it is a pity to see so many of the mines in the vicinity of this port still remain undeveloped.

The Takashima mine has not falsified the predictions made of its producing qualities. A large increase has taken place in the production of coals, from 41,300 tons, to 82,460 tons, viz:—

Shipped to China	Tons 27,257
" Yokohama and Hiogo	" 14,358
" Vladivostock	" 795
Consumed by Pacific Mail steamers	" 14,578
" Local steamers	" 4,122
" Men-of-war	" 4,822
Stored in Nagasaki	" 16,528

Tons 82,460

Should the Takashima mine ever get exhausted the supply can be kept up from other mines in the neighbourhood.

The Island of Koyaki, at the mouth of this harbour, contains many seams of coal which, for a great many years, have been worked intermittently by Japanese from the outcrops by inclined drifts. The coal was carried up on men's backs in baskets, and the water was raised by means of bamboo pumps, or water wheels, when in great quantity. There is one seam at Koyaki, of very good bituminous coal of five feet, another of seven feet thick, besides minor seams. Several of the mines on this island have been abandoned during the past year, on account of not having proper appliances to work them. The coal having been all got from some distance from the outcrop, the raising of water and the maintenance of ventilation by the Japanese method being too difficult and expensive, the output from these mines must steadily decrease, and ultimately disappear, unless some improved European system of working is adopted.

The Island of Matsushima is the next nearest point from which coal is obtained. The island is large, being about ten times the size of Takashima. There are several seams of coal, viz:—

One	9 inches thick.
" 2 feet 6 "	" "
" 1 foot 6 "	" "
" 8 "	" "
" 2 feet "	" "
" 4 "	" "

The most valuable of these is the 4 feet seam. It has been entirely worked out near its outcrop or surface. In 1871, application was made to foreigners for capital and assistance, chiefly to work this seam on a European method. It was never carried into effect. The Government stopped this enterprise, and since that time they have taken no measures to develop the resources of this island.

Karatsu on the mainland, is another district in which coals are found. The seams rarely exceed 3 feet in thickness, and the coals are of a more bituminous nature.

Ores.—Samples of native ores have been brought into Nagasaki by the natives, chiefly stibine or antimony glance, lead ore, (Galena), copper pyrites, (containing from a few to 30 % copper), zinc blende, to which may be added plumbago. The quantities exhibited have only been sample lots, no dependence, therefore, could be placed on the regularity of the supply. Were foreigners allowed to develop these mines it would greatly tend to increase the trade of this port.

These samples of ores have come from Iigo, Hinga, Tsushima and other neighbouring places. From the quantity of clay ironstone found in the coal measures, this neighbourhood might be made an iron smelting centre.

EXCHANGE.

The rate for six month's sight bills on London has been unusually low during the year, averaging only 4s. 4½d. against 4s. 8½d. per Mexican dollar in 1872. It has fluctuated between 4s. 6½d., the rate in January and 4s. 3d. to which it receded in November and December. This depression owes its immediate cause to the lowness of Exchange in Shanghai, through which port the Nagasaki rate is calculated. It has necessarily exercised a prejudicial effect on Imports, but is in favour of Exports.

Currency.

Yen have now become the regular circulating medium in Nagasaki and Kiushiu, principally in the form of paper notes, partially in gold, but no wise in the shape of silver coin. Considering that *yen* now form the coin of the Empire and are readily accepted by all, it is a mistake, one would imagine, to continue describing them as being at a discount. Paper Notes may some day be at a discount,

as regards the standard *yen*, (whether gold or silver ones) and then they will require a separate quotation; but now we have only to treat with Paper, Gold and Silver all being the same commercial value, at least here in Nagasaki. Therefore this Paper, Gold and Silver being the standard, can under its denomination of *yen* be considered as a fixed value; and when the term discount is mentioned, it should not apply to the standard coin of Japan but to the other and alien coins, such as the Mexican dollar or the obsolete coinage of the Tokugawa or previous Government. Instead of describing *yen* as being at a discount, it is the other coins which vary, and which should be quoted as at a premium, or discount, as the case may be. For illustration it is sufficient here to speak of Mexican dollars, and these should now be described in commercial language as being at a premium. It is an error to speak of *yen* as being at a discount. That coin is the standard, the Mexican dollar is a mere article of barter, principally used by foreigners, and the value it has, from day to day, should be represented by the terms premium, par or discount.

It is useless to seek for a cause why money should vary in its value, as it is to try and specify why produce or imports do not maintain a uniform price. The principle of supply and demand regulate both in precisely the same manner. For instance when shirtings are scarce and wanted, their value rises, when abundant and not wanted they fall. In the same manner when dollars are wanted they rise to a premium, and when not wanted they fall to a discount.

Mexican dollars represent a method of remittance to foreign countries (like tea, silk or tobacco) and when the Japanese *yen* has the same selling value in China, or elsewhere, as the Mexican dollar, then only will the rate here be at par between those two coins.

These remarks on the changing value of money are of course trite and well known, but they have to be repeated as often as the question is asked "Why are dollars or *yen* at a discount?"

It would be more correct to say dollars are at a premium, or a discount, instead of saying *yen* are up or down.

Shipping.

It will be observed on reference to return C. that 270 British vessels have entered and cleared during 1873, of a tonnage of 109,853, against 211 vessels of 72,458 tons, in 1872, which shows an increase of 59 vessels of 37,395 tons in favor of last year. The preponderance of this shipping has been engaged in the coal trade, preference being given to steamers for light freight. The total amount of tonnage, British and foreign, entered and cleared has been 561,155, against 477,376 of the previous year showing an increase of 83,779 tons.

Foreign Residents.

British.....	110
American	38

Portuguese.....	13
German	20
Russian	5
Swiss.....	2
Dutch	14
Norwegian	2
Swedish	2
French.....	16
Spanish	2
Austro-Hungarian.....	2
Chinese.....	723

General Remarks.

The query now arises, what can be done to ameliorate trade? One of the most important desiderata is a good road which can be used for wheel carriages. A road of this description to Tokitsu might be very easily made, and if connected with a good pier, or landing place, produce from the districts near the bay of Omura could be transported to Nagasaki, at considerably less expense than at present; but I understand, the road which would be more important than any other in connecting this port with the adjacent districts would be the one to Aba, and thence to Yagami. From Yagami there is a tolerably good road leading to Isahaya and the interior. The road at this end might start by a *zig-zag* ascent up the ravine where the present Mogi road runs, and after reaching the top of the hill slant down along the sides of the range to Aba. There may be some other easier ascent, but that would be a matter for a surveyor to determine. After reaching Aba the difficulties would be comparatively small, I imagine. It is to be hoped that the Japanese will be induced to see the immense importance of good roads in developing the resources of the country.

I am glad to observe that a Judicial Court has been established at this Port, and a Judge appointed by the Government at Yedo. The want of some Commercial Code, and a Bankruptcy Act, which would enable Foreigners to make contracts with natives with some chance of getting them carried out has been hitherto much felt. It is therefore anticipated that the new Tribunal will effect some benefit in this respect.

The patent slip that was erected a few years ago, appears to be answering very well: 22 vessels of 8,145 tons were docked there during last year.

No progress has been made with the Dry Dock, but I understand that a French Engineer has already arrived to proceed with its construction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) MARCUS FLOWERS.

Sir HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF NAGASAKI FOR THE YEAR, 1873. TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Tea.....	Piculs.	7,877	252,064	Ginseng	Picul.	319	95,700
" Inferior quality	"	7,769	46,614	Irico	"	1,129	53,063
" Dust	"	3,319	6,638	Cuttle Fish	"	10,358	175,996
Tobacco	"	9,674	145,110	Ginnang....	"	365	821
Seaweed (uncut)	"	10,137	28,946	Sulphur	"	1,249	3,676
" (cut)	"	1,625	4,381	Sharks Fins	"	333	13,220
Fish Salt and Dried	"	270	2,700	Dried Shell Fish	"	839	10,547
Wax Vegetable.....	"	9,863	118,356	Cassia Bark	"	2,804	4,486
" Bees	"	44	1,988	Peony Bark	"	570	4,850
Timber	Planks & logs.	1,165,024	78,753	Paper	"	2,586	25,146
Drugs &c.	Piculs.	1,820	9,669	Lead	"	1,640	9,020
Camphor	"	1,297	19,986	Lacquer Ware	Cases.	189	4,725
Porcelain	Cases.	3,487	87,175	Saltpetre	Piculs.	1,500	10,500
Awabi	Piculs.	1,027	26,676	Rice	"	3,069	6,138
" Shell	"	1,187	1,780	Charcoal	"	3,257	1,086
Mushrooms	"	2,464	69,804	Coke	Tons.	358	5,370
Isinglass	"	303	7,878	Copper, Bronze &c.....	Piculs.	4,683	68,845
Coal (large small & dust) Tons.		93,442	467,210	Miscellaneous			28,876
							Total.....\$1,899,793

RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF NAGASAKI FOR THE YEAR, 1873.
FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

COTTON MANUFACTURES, \$448,959.			SUNDRIES, \$814,389.		
Grey & White Shirtings	Yards.	2,490,471	175,123	Machinery	896 30,519
Drills	"	162,460	14,621	Arms Accoutrements &c.	7,500
T. Cloths	"	36,349	2,547	White Sugar	Piculs. 11,694 99,675
Handkerchiefs	Dozen.	4,522	4,522	Brown "	" 13,364 53,998
Chintz	Yards.	214,159	16,061	Candy " & Loaf.....	" 2,282 25,102
Velvets & Satinets		184,903	51,848	Wine & Spirits, Beer &c.	Cases. 5,080 50,800
Muslins and Cambrics ...		154,706	13,355	General Stores	" 2,619 78,570
Taffachelass		25,450	5,726	Kerosene Oil.....	" 10,707 42,828
Turkey Reds		104,600	9,414	Articles de Paris	" 928 9,280
Dyed Shirtings Nos. 1 & 2		399,730	36,760	Furniture	" 221 2,210
Singlets &c.		7,996	35,982	Window Glass	" 1,499 7,495
Canvas		29,419	6,185	Lamps, Glass Ware &c.	" 1,047 10,470
Cotton Goods		70,763	5,600	Clothing.....	" 40 1,420
" Yarn		1,635	62,130	Books	" 19 5,000
" Thread	5.77	2,885	2,885	Medicine Prepared	" 191 6,803
Miscellaneous		6,200	6,200	Drugs.....	Piculs. 4,301 20,643
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES, \$288,938.				Tea Lead	" 461 5,071
Camlets		18,473	5,172	Rope	" 244 2,928
Long Ells		16,320	2,774	Leather	" 192 3,200
Flannel		16,409	5,420	Tortoise Shell	" 5.50 2,946
Cloth		15,997	39,492	Catgut	" 19 4,084
Blankets		46,314	18,525	Pea Oil	" 4,713 35,297
Woolens		662,101	125,799	Sesamum Seed	" 1,682 6,307
" Mixtures		356,375	71,275	Raw Cotton	" 8,883 146,569
Carpeting		3,085	12,769	Rice	" 10,957 21,959
Miscellaneous			7,685	Peas &c.....	" 25,801 32,251
METALS, \$74,489.				Flour	Barrels 1,563 14,067
Iron Pig.....	Piculs.	1,970	4,728	Paints and Paint Oil.....	Piculs. 1,041 11,532
Manufactured Iron In- cluding	"	10,544	52,720	Indigo	" 72 2,880
Bar, Nail Rod &c.....	"	20	4,400	Vermillion	" 19 1,140
Chain Cables.....	"	171	3,591	Sapan Wood.....	" 1,462 4,752
Copper and Brass	"		9,050	Rhinoceros Horn	" 4.25 1,478
Miscellaneous				Clocks and Watches.....	" 4,500
				Coals (Australian)	Tons. 2,053 25,428
				Tobacco and Cigars	lbs. 4,737 5,230
				Soap Bar and Toilet.....	" 2,000
				Salt Beef	Casks. 250 7,500
				Hats and Caps	Dozen. 2,786 4,262
				Gloves, Socks &c.....	Pairs. 3,000 300
				Silk Goods.....	Pieces. 2,866 12,545
				Miscellaneous	" 3,850
				Total.....	\$1,626,775

RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM NAGASAKI DURING THE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1873.

Imported from Shanghai.....	496,154.00
" " Open Ports in Japan.....	688,007.00
Exported to Shanghai	114,926.00
" " Open Ports in Japan	116,470.00
Total.....	1,415,557.00

RETURN OF FOREIGN SHIPPING AT THE PORT NAGASAKI IN THE YEAR 1873.
SAILING VESSELS.

FLAG.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	No. of Vessels.			Tonnage.			No. of Vessels.			Tonnage.		
	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.
American	11	15	26	8,306	7,229	15,000	26	...	26	15,000	...	15,000
North German	14	12	26	5,017	4,416	9,433	25	2	27	8,176	1,482	9,658
Dutch .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French	2	...	2	1,000	...	1,000	2	—	2	1,000	...	1,000
Danish .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swedish .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norwegian	1	...	1	180	...	180	1	...	1	180	...	180
Russian .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STEAMERS.

Pacific Mail Steamers	96	...	96	179,682	...	179,682	96	...	96	179,682	...	179,682
American	30	...	30	18,000	...	18,000	30	...	30	18,000	...	18,000
North German .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian	4	...	4	1,245	...	1,245	4	...	4	1,245	...	1,245
Danish .....	...	2	2	...	1,011	1,011	...	2	2	...	1,011	1,011

SHIPPING RETURN.
BRITISH.

ENTERED.				CLEARED.				TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.			
No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Value of Cargo.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Value of Cargo.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Value of Cargo.
141	55,221	1,886	...	139	54,632	1,815	...	270	109,853	3,701	...

FOREIGN.

187	225,551	187	225,551	374	451,102
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Total British and Foreign Vessels Entered.				Total British and Foreign Vessels Cleared.				Total British and Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared.			
Number of Vessels.....	328	Number of Vessels.....	326	Number of Vessels	654	Tonnage	561,155	Number of Vessels	654	Tonnage	561,155
Tonnage	280,972	Tonnage	280,183	Number of Crew .....	...	Value of Cargo.....	...	Number of Crew.....	...	Value of Cargo.....	...
Number of Crew .....	...	Value of Cargo .....	...	Value of Cargo .....	...					

OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

PART XV.

In Battalia, March embody'd Ants,
Fearfull of winter, and of future Wants,
T' invade the Corn, and to their Coils convey
The plundered Forrage of their yellow Prey.

DRYDEN: CENSER.

By such as suffering from an invasion of Ants—a circumstance by no means uncommon at this season of the year—and who whilst anxious to rid their habitations of the plague are yet restrained by feelings of humanity from slaughtering the advancing column; by such impatient sufferers will be hailed with satisfaction the publication of a method in vogue in "Our Neighbourhood," whereby this object is attained without the sacrifice of a single insect, and the superiority of diplomacy to brute force at the same time satisfactorily demonstrated. The process is a simple and inexpensive one, and was heretofore to be learned for a trifle from our priest, as also from the *Yabu isha*, a title which rendered into unpliant English, admits of one translation only, namely, quack-doctor. To unbelieving persons a recipe from such a quarter as the latter of these two sources might be received with suspicion, but such a possibility is out of the question in the case of the venerable priest whose well shaven pate on which the sun glistens when he goes abroad, till he seems to have a little "glory" round his head, and whose orderly garments, smelling of incense, could hardly be supposed to belong to any one whose veracity admitted of so much as a sniff or a toss of the head. That a secret of such momentous interest to the whole human family, however, should be hidden in the bosom of a few, is against the spirit of an age at war with monopolists, and for that reason partly, but chiefly owing to benevolent promptings on the part of the priest aforesaid, the process in question is hereby declared without promise of future fee or reward. This act of generosity is the more particularly set forth, lest any reader should, having overheard the Barber's wife's profane remark, be influenced thereby. It is sad to think that owing to an infirmity of temper from which the good soul suffers, she should find it so difficult to abstain from invective—an accomplishment in which she is curiously proficient—that even of her husband's favourite customer she permits herself to speak with disrespect. "And a mighty fine piece of generosity, too, to give away what cost him nothing and brings him in no income," it is averred she remarked in her most snappish tones. No wonder that the little Barber's face was red with indignation to hear

such a speech,—though, to believe his wife, his florid colour had another origin,—as if a man cannot spend an evening with a friend and that friend a priest, without having imputations cast upon his sobriety. A discriminating public, however, to whom such contemptible jealousies are unknown, is confidently appealed to in the full assurance that the boon presented for their acceptance will be received without scepticism, and a record of the results is earnestly requested to be deposited at the *saki* shop, addressed to the *nomoshi* of "Our Neighbourhood," prepaid. To a string of ants advancing in serried column an obstacle placed to retard their march is as nothing, but a piece of fair white paper inscribed with "*ichi nin maye jin roku mon*," and pasted on their pathway is quite another matter. To wholesale slaughter they are indifferent, but a demand such as the above is more than an ant of even average intelligence could be supposed to entertain for a moment. That an insect of such thrift and industry should be willing to pay down sixteen cash for the doubtful advantage of walking over a piece of paper is ridiculous. Not but that there may be here and there amongst the crowd an ant or two of careless habits, and ready with his money, but "*from each man sixteen cash*" is so staggering a requirement, that, as may readily be conjectured, a further advance under such conditions becomes impossible. Confusion in the van, a warning along the line, a general panic and a precipitate retreat are the results to be expected by such as put their faith in this recipe from "Our Neighbourhood." Nor let such as may be unsuccessful in its application so much as hint that aught but some flaw in its preparation is at fault. Mayhap the paper is not of proper quality, or the writing on it difficult to be deciphered.

Correspondence.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

June 5th, 1874.

SIR.—Although not a recognised champion of animals or even an enthusiast in their praises, the softer part of my rather tough nature is often touched with pity for them, and for the laborious ill-fel existence to which so many are compelled to calmly resign themselves.

The main object of this letter is to call the attention of your numerous Japanese readers to the foreign Laws and Societies

for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—by which the too often natural brutality of man, unmindful of true religious feeling, is checked and punished by the Legislature of his country.

As an example of its applicability in Japan let us take the ordinary pack-horse; few of us are ignorant of the frightful "raws" which are covered by the picturesque but ill-fitting saddle, and of colts which are forced to carry weights quite unsuitable for their tender years, resulting in a stunted and prematurely broken-down animal.

While travelling in the interior I have witnessed scores of them quite unfit for hard work, forced to climb up and down the hilly paths, every swing of the pack causing frightful agony only mitigated by long habit. A great deal of this could be remedied by using more efficient girths and well fitting saddles, and if these were attended to a greater weight could in most cases be carried without injury. This species of cruelty seems to generally arise from the mere indifference of the attendant and not from any love of inflicting pain. The owner is naturally inclined to shut his eyes to anything calculated to prevent him receiving the daily hire of his horse and betto, but the fear of a heavy fine or imprisonment will render him more cautious. The single instance which I have given will serve to show the scope and necessity of a law as above referred to, and without it Japan will still lack one of the most noteworthy effects of true civilisation and a very efficient means of hastening the general introduction of better roads and of wheeled vehicles. I also regard it as the duty of every foreigner, whatever his influence may be, to promote it from principles of humanity alone.

It will not be out of place to mention here that a proper system of "fastening" pack-horses is very much required in Japanese towns; numerous accidents both to man and beast are almost of daily occurrence on account of this want. My own experience of the horse is too small to enable me to make any suggestion which will ensure the safety of the passer-by and the comfort of the animal itself, but I have no doubt many of our equestrian residents will easily hit on some expedient which the natives will be most willing to adopt.

Trusting you will deem this letter worthy of a place in your valuable columns,

Believe me, Sir,
Yours faithfully,

BRUIN.

[A Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was instituted here some three years ago, but it was so tainted in its origin, and so feeble in its proceedings, that it soon collapsed amid universal and deserved disdain. Our correspondent's object is an excellent one, but a Society of this nature is one of the choicest results of a high condition of emotion rendered sensitive by a thousand influences of which there can be found but slight traces anywhere in this country.—Ed. J. W. M.]

JAPANESE CLASSICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail*.

SIR,—It would be a painful shock to the author of "Exercises in the Yokohama dialect," if he found how little his learned labours have been appreciated by the Japanese public.

The *Nisshin Shinjishi* in publishing a correspondence which lately took place between Okuma, Minister of Finance, and his Government, has not only deemed it necessary to append a translation—in itself a lamentable proof of ignorance among its readers—but this translation is poorly and disgracefully inaccurate.

Bi dan being a term of English origin, it is perhaps pardonable to be ignorant of its meaning and therefore to omit this expressive phrase altogether, but what excuse can there have been for translating "*Anata Taiecan maronai watakushi hanashi oki hanashi chisai hanashi maro yoroshi*" by "Don't go to Formosa, you and I will discuss matters great and small, therefore you ought to return. *Tojin Menoshita* is in one place "the rulers of China" and in another "the Nankin plenipotentiaries," while the familiar *jigi-jig* is rendered "from time to time."

The mistranslator of the Budget may now hide his dimin-

ished head and his rabbits and *geishas* will have a chance of being forgotten.

It is high time the Government was taking some steps to remedy this deplorable state of ignorance in regard to a language spoken by so many thousands of their subjects. A suitably endowed chair for the prosecution of this branch of learning should be at once established in connection with all the principal colleges in the Empire, and I know of several Japanese gentlemen, at present occupying humble but honorable positions, who are admirably qualified as professors.

I am,

Sir,

Yours obediently,
PIGGY KAKKAKU BOBBERY STO.

A USEFUL HINT!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail*.

SIR,—I observe that the correspondence season has been fairly inaugurated, and as the inky plethora of the writers must, of course, be relieved—and as a consequence a good deal of black but innocent fluid shed, to their infinite delectation and the confusion of an ungrateful Public—I "permit myself," (in accordance with a good old rule which I have made to that effect,) to subjoin a word or two to intending offenders.

The style in which the Public has been recently addressed through the Press is, I do not hesitate to say, offensively and obtrusively bald. It is prosaic beyond endurance; as deficient in interest as a friend's bill of sale. We must alter this by the very simple means of enforcing an illustration from all correspondents. This may consist of the Classical or the Familiar. I can, from long experience, confidently recommend the former: it bespeaks an immediate interest, dazzles the judgment and hides a good deal of the nonsense that is pretty certain to follow. The Familiar is not without its merits. Pressure of business, (I am analysing the late budget), prevents me from doing more than adding a few specimens of each. Thus:—

"As the great Enaxapatetos was one day walking in the Agora at Athens he was accosted by Poluphlogboio, a well-known pedant of the Syracusan School. 'Salve!' said the sage (whose hatred of the *modern Greek* is well known) 'I was about to observe that,' &c., &c."

Or as follows:—

"When Sheridan and the Prince of Wales, (afterwards George the Fourth), were walking down St. James Street on a remarkably sultry day in July, the gay and *sémillant* Prince was observed to remove his hat. 'Egad!' said Sheridan, &c., &c."

The following, too, are safe to score:—

"It was finely observed by Thales of Miletus;"—"A favourite observation of the Venerable Bede was, &c., &c."

For our "Cousins" throw in:—

"The great and good George Washington, when at Mount Vernon, was never seen unaccompanied by a small, wiry-haired terrier of George the Third's breed. 'For Heaven's sake! George,' was once said to the Father of His Country by a well-known statesman 'how is it that,' &c., &c."

And—

"The true-hearted Dodge of Pennsylvania being once asked to define the boundary which separates tolerance of the onus of debt from a sense of the necessity for its repudiation:—"I expectuate" replied he, &c., &c."

All these are sure cards,

EXPERTO CREDE.

LETTERS from Pekin per last mail confirm the statement that the Chinese Government has communicated to the foreign Ministers that no authority was given to Soyeshima when there justifying the landing of an armed force on Formosa. A telegram has been received conveying the intelligence that the Chinese Governor there has issued a proclamation warning foreigners against taking employment under the Japanese in the expedition against Formosa. It is said that there is a good deal of agitation on the subject amongst not alone the official but also the non-official Chinese.—*Herald*.

Law Report.

H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before R. ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Saturday, June 6th, 1874.

R. McLEOD v. J. WATSON.

The plaintiff claimed \$50 for work done by order of the defendant.

The defendant had, it seemed, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Smith fitted up a launch with steaming gear, the transaction being entered into upon shares. The launch was laid up for some time and the plaintiff was employed to put it in working order by the defendant who stated that Mr. Smith had given instructions to that effect. The plaintiff had applied for payment to Mr. Smith and had learnt that he had settled with the defendant.

For the defence the defendant admitted the debt, pleading, however, his inability to discharge it. His Honour gave a verdict for the full sum claimed.

Extracts.

RECALL OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT STUDENTS FROM EUROPE AND AMERICA.

(From an Occasional Correspondent)

About six months ago the Minister of Education in Japan dispatched an order to the Legations established in Europe and America, recalling the students from the colleges where they had commenced their curriculum in the Arts, Sciences, and Law abroad, so as to qualify them for posts in the Civil Service of their native country. The terms under which they were sent forth to study western knowledge, inculcated a course of university and practical education varying from three to five years, in order that they should perfect themselves in the special branches for which they showed the most aptitude. Under the original order, as many as six hundred young gentlemen of promising abilities arrived in this country, on the Continent of Europe, and in the United States of America. Their passages to and from Japan were guaranteed to be paid, and on an average each was to receive about two hundred pounds sterling per annum to maintain himself and pay his class fees. At that time most of them had only gone through twelve or eighteen months of their studies, and were, in a manner, just acquiring the rudiments of the subjects they had undertaken to learn thoroughly. This sudden recall, therefore, nipped their professional studies in the bud; for they had only a superficial knowledge of the topics taught them by the professors, which they were expected to know practically. The order was, therefore, manifestly unjust. Accordingly the students, their relations and friends remonstrated strongly against its being put into effect, and addressed Mr. Oke, the Minister of Education, upon the question. These remonstrances had the desired effect, for the order was immediately withdrawn, and the students were allowed to pursue their studies at the Government expense up to this time. Within the past fortnight the recall has been renewed, accompanied with peremptory instructions that all those studying for the Civil Service of Japan must return within two months after receiving the notice. Hence there is now a general exodus of these young men from the cities wherein they have taken up their abode, to their native country; so that the passenger ships bound for Yokohama will have crowded cabins during the next forty days or so. Those whom I know leave with much regret, not only on account of the sudden breaking off from their studies, but of leaving the friends and acquaintances they have made, especially the young ladies who have enchained their affections. This order does not affect those who have entered for the military and naval services, but they are few in number compared with their fellow students in the other departments. It so happens that I am intimately acquainted with three of them attending the classes in the University of this city. One of them has kindly given me some useful lessons in the Japanese language, which I value exceedingly; and I return him a *quid pro quo*, in giving him some instruction in English grammar and composition. He is an apt pupil, and can read and write our language with a facility that would do credit to an ordinary British scholar. One thing I have observed in him, and indeed it is characteristic of them all so far as I know, the *desire to learn*. No enthusiastic student competing for a fellowship or bursary is more diligent at his attendance in the class rooms, or at home in studying the text books or his notes on the prelections of the professors, than he is. On enquiry of him as to the number and distribution of the Government students among western nations, I have gleaned the following particulars, although they must not be relied on as statistically correct.

The first students sent to be educated in Europe and America at the public expense left Japan in 1868, after the new Government of the Mikado came into power, upon the overthrow of the Shogoon. At that time the educational institutions in Japan were on an unsatisfactory basis, which continued for three years, when Oke of the Iizzen family was appointed Minister of Education in August 1871, and still holds that office. Shortly afterwards he remodelled the colleges at Yedo, and sent most of the best scholars to study abroad. Those who had been previously selected, numbering about fifty, returned as they finished their studies, or were not making satisfactory progress. Then the selections became more numerous, until they reached the large number of five hundred and fifty, in the beginning of 1873; since when few or none have been chosen for this privilege. Under imperial decree each student was furnished with a certificate that their expenses would be defrayed by the Finance Minister. For two years this was done by the sanction of the Cabinet, but finding that the revenue was likely to show a deficit, as a measure of economy they resolved to recall these Government students; examine them as to their proficiency through the foreign professors at Yedo College; retain those who gained the highest number of marks to finish their education in Japan at the public cost, and discharge the inefficient, or send them to subsidiary schools. The purport of the new order of recall is of the same tenour, with the proviso that a few will be selected after examination from among the most proficient, and sent again to the foreign universities where they have been studying, in order that they may obtain degrees; when they will be eligible for the posts of professors and teachers in the provincial seminaries now being established at Kioto, Osaka, Nagasaki, Neco-gata, Hakodati, and two inland towns, in all seven colleges exclusive of the university of Yedo. The distribution of the students about to take their departure, and their professional studies, as far as my informant could recollect, are somewhat in this manner.—In England and Scotland (there are none in Ireland), the largest number are attending classes to qualify themselves as civil engineers; then come those who study Commerce, Banking, Political Economy and Law. Those on the Continent study Law and Sericulture in France; Medicine in Germany, and a few in Russia are acquiring a knowledge of diplomacy. In the United States they are chiefly engaged in obtaining a knowledge of the principles and practice of agriculture in that country—for the same purpose there are a few in Scotland. Those acquiring a knowledge of the naval profession are fifteen in Britain, and four in America; of the army twelve in France and five in Germany, making thirty-six in all, who remain until they show proficiency before the examiners for the navies and armies of these countries. None have yet passed examinations in either of the services, but several have obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in Germany, and Bachelor of Arts in England. From this it will be seen that the countries selected as the best for acquiring the professional knowledge necessary to perfect them for the new Japanese institutions, are those famous for their speciality; such as Britain for its navy, commerce, and finance; France for its army, code of laws, and silk fabrics; Germany for its medical colleges, and America for its agricultural farms. Besides these Government students, there are about a hundred and sixty gentlemen of different ages, but mostly persons belonging to noble or wealthy families, who are learning European languages, and acquiring a general education, at their own expense or that of their parents. Of these there are 70 in America, 50 in Britain, and 40 on the Continent, making a gross total of 710 students, to which may be added some 40 belonging to the Legations and Consulates, or in all 750; who have been spending not less than £200,000 per annum.

SAMUEL MOSSMAN.

Edinburgh, 9th April, 1874.

THE VENUS OF MILO "RESTORED." *

PARIS, March 13, 1874.

The gem of the sculpture galleries of the Louvre, the Venus of Milo, is known all over the world, and some bronze reductions of it probably adorn houses in China and in California as well as the mantelpieces of the most humble Frenchman. We have been lately quite startled by the announcement that there was something wrong about this deity of the Louvre, and I have recently had the good fortune to spend a few hours in the Louvre with M. Ravaisson, one

* The reader is referred for a different view of the same subject to Mr. Stillman's article in No. 387 of the *Nation*, Vol. XV., Nov. 28, 1872.—ED. NATION.

of the keepers of the Museum, who has found the flaw in this admirable statue. The history of his discovery is quite curious. During the siege of Paris the Venus, being one of the most important treasures of the Louvre, was taken from its pedestal, was completely enveloped in plaster as a protection against shells, and hidden in the cellars of the Louvre. After the siege the plaster was removed, and it was then found, on close examination, that there was a horizontal circle of plaster round the statue which was not superficial. The Venus in fact was made of two pieces of marble placed one over the other. The peasant who found the statue in the Grecian island when ploughing a field, found it in two pieces; but the statue was not broken—it was originally made in two parts. There were holes on both sides of the plane of separation, and wooden pegs kept the two parts united. In the country where the Venus was found many statues have been burned by the peasantry to make plaster. The Venus was saved almost by accident, and as the French Ambassador happened to be cruising at that time in the Archipelago, it was bought by M. de Marcellus and sent to Paris. The discovery of M. Ravaission consists in this: he maintains that the two pieces have not been well placed one over the other, owing to many minor accidents, the details of which I cannot undertake to explain in this letter, and which can only be well explained on the spot. The upper half of the statue is a little too much inclined forwards and to one side. As it is seen in the photographs, it is not in its original equilibrium. But here is something even more important: the left foot of Venus was broken—it was originally placed on a helmet; the right foot is on the ground. Now, the Greeks always placed their statues on the natural ground, on uneven surfaces; but the gentlemen who placed the Venus in its actual position in the Louvre imagined that the sole of the foot ought to be quite horizontal; they sacrificed the whole equilibrium of the statue to this horizontality, while if you examine many old statues you will see that the soles of the feet are generally on inclined ground. The mistake which was made by the gentlemen who placed the Venus on its pedestal is quite obvious as soon as your attention has been well turned to it. She falls forward; she is quite out of equilibrium. The defect is not well seen in front of the statue, but from the side you can see it even in a bronze reduction. The statue ought to be thrown slightly backward, and then the right foot becomes slightly inclined, but the solidity and the majesty are much more striking. M. Ravaission has placed two models in plaster side by side, one a perfect imitation of the actual Venus, and the other in the position which he imagines was the true one, and his version is decidedly the best; the goddess then stands quite erect, and has not that stooping air which is perceived in the other.

Then comes the much-disputed question: How were the arms of the now armless deity disposed? did she stand alone, or was she a part of a group? This is the theory of M. Ravaission on the subject: He imagines that Venus is standing by Mars. She does not, as many have believed, place a crown on his head; the battle is ended; the foot of Venus is on the helmet of the victim of Mars. He has still his own helmet on his head, his sword is by his side; but Venus is on the point of disarming him; one of her hands is on the sword, the other from behind seizes the shoulder-belt. M. Ravaission has made the whole group in plaster, and it has a very fine and natural appearance, while it exactly places the two arms of Venus in the attitude which is noticed in the mutilated statue.

The ancient Greeks had only a certain number of conventional types of statues; these types were, so to speak, the sacred themes on which the sculptors only made variations. There was a typical Minerva, a typical Jupiter. Venus often appears with Mars, representing not only a religious, but a national idea—the victory of civilization over barbarism, of the Greeks over the Persians; she was then figured in the process of disarming the conqueror. M. Ravaission has had the patience to search everywhere for the variations, if I may say so, of the Venus of Milo; he has found more than a dozen, and when they are placed beside each other, mutilated as most of them are, it is impossible not to see the family look, the working out of the same idea in various times. At the very beginning, when Greek art was still very severe and chaste, we find the Venus called the "Falerone," which is covered with light and what our sculptors call wet draperies, in the Phidias style; but every muscle, every movement of the body is identical with what you see in the Venus of Milo. This last stands, as it were, at the top of this series of holy images in marble; the most perfect beauty, without veils, but still chaste and almost awful in its perfection, the true goddess of Olympus. Then come the figures of the *décadence*, among which is the famous Victory of Broscia; for this pretended Victory is simply a Venus. The wings have been placed on it at a later period,

and, what is strange enough, have been attached over draperies. Even under the Roman Empire, the old tradition of Venus and Mars was kept up; and we see in one of the galleries of the Louvre one of the Antonines and his wife represented as Venus and Mars. The Imperial Venus has her hair arranged very much as one of our fashionable hairdressers would arrange it now; she is of course dressed, but her attitude is the exact copy of the Venus of Milo, while her Emperor is a sort of caricature of Mars.

The Venus of Milo is therefore a conventional type which has run through all antiquity: it is one of the ideal and religious forms attributed to beauty, as representing one of the elements of civilization. In one of the numerous casts which M. Ravaission has taken, the foot of Venus is on a helmet of a very curious form; it is the helmet of a barbarian, and has two horns—the idea of animality was, in the Greek ideal, attached to barbarism. The theory of M. Ravaission is supported by many other monuments of antiquity, by some medals, old texts, etc. The part which relates to Venus seemed to me very satisfactory. I was, I must confess, disappointed in his Mars. He represents him as somewhat brutal and coarse, very similar to many figures seen on the old Etruscan vases—there is nothing in Mars of the ideality of Apollo, of the noble majesty of Jupiter; he is a good prize-fighter, and nothing else.—*Nation*.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

June 8, *Trelecan Family*, British schooner, Sulton, 209, from Taiwanfoo, May 23rd, Sugar, to Netherlands Trading Co.
 June 8, *Courier*, Russian steamer, Lomaschewsky, 460, from Hio-go, June 5th, Coal and General, to Walsh Hall & Co.
 June 9, *Kiushiu*, American steamer, Derile, 852, from Shanghai, June 3rd, Ballast, to Fisher & Co.
 June 9, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Paqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, June 2nd, Mails and General, to Mess. Maritimes.
 June 9, *Mary Ann Holman*, Holman, 271, from Taiwanfoo, May 16th, Sugar, to Smith, Baker & Co.
 June 10, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Connor, 1,917, from Shanghai, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
 June 10, *Benefactor*, American barque, Hayden, 596, from New York, February 4th, General, to Mourilyan, Heilmann & Co.
 June 10, *Pride of the Thames*, Brown, 377, from Nagasaki, May 1st, Coal, to E. C. Kirby & Co.
 June 12, *Chusan*, British ship, Hills, 817, from Liverpool, 2nd February, General, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.
 June 12, *Bellona*, German steamer, Schulz, 707, from Shanghai, June 7th, Ballast, to Fisher & Co.
 June 13, *Madras*, British steamer, 1,325, Bernard, from Hongkong, 6th June, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 7 *Granada*, American steamer, Seabury, 2,572, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
 June 7, *Vasco de Gama*, British steamer, Rice, 2,200, for Hongkong, General, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.
 June 8, *Tuscarora*, U. S. frigate, Captain Belknap, for San Francisco.
 June 8, *Southern Ocean*, British ship, Huckstable, 1,260, for Victoria, Vancouver Island, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
 June 8, *Acantha*, British steamer, Young, 950, for West Coast of Japan, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
 June 10, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
 June 10, *Ping On*, British steamer, Mooney, 695, for W. Coast of Japan, Ballast, despatched by Fisher and Co.
 June 10, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
 June 11, *Georgina*, British brig, Smith, 222, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
 June 12, *Kiushiu*, British steamer, Deville, 700, for W. Coast of Japan, Ballast, despatched by Fischer & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong:—Miss Sikemeyer, Messrs. Wirir, Schosli, Kagisuma, Moshi, Gooding, Haro, Motomi, Yamoski, Comita, Matoubara, Nukohie, Baron Siebold, Indissim, Iachi, Nakamura, Ito, Azakomo, Saito, Tikey, Gossett, Pasquaviletz, and Gosset.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. Struve (Russian Minister), Capt. and Mr. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Messrs. Heinmann, Rev. D. Green, Mrs. Grey and 3 children, Judge Goodwin, Felix Goodwin, A. C. Molesworth, A. S. Harvey, Robt. Harvey, E. A. Bird, R. M. Irwin, J. G. Walsh, M. D'Almeida, M. Kinder, 6 Japanese, and 47 in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Oregonian*, for Hio-go:—Wm. McGregor, Mrs. Markham, Miss Gray, and Mrs. A. E. Luce, James Gooding, F. C. Christy, F. M. Yond, A. Reul, P. Siebel, Archd. J. Latt, J. L. Turner, Mrs. T. Bush and child, P. Camporeale (Italian Minister), E. McKean, A. O. Gray, R. Kirsten, R. Bock, one Japanese, W. Neilson, A. Housel, H. Roberts, C. Wiggins, Tani mugi, Rev.

J. H. Quinley, B. R. Lewis, E. Frasser, H. Ohl, H. Annecke, and J. G. Vassor. For Nagasaki:—Four Japanese.
Per British steamer *Madras*, from Hongkong:—Messrs Iawaski, York, and 7 Chinese in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica* from Shanghai and Ports.
Treasure \$18,600
Per British steamer *Madras*, from Hongkong:—
Sugar..... 3,465 bags.
Soap..... 1,224 boxes.
Cottons..... 245 bales.
" Twist 150 "
" Yarn 50 "
Sundries 1,770 packages.

REPORTS.

The French gun-boat *Bourayne*, left on Saturday for Hongkong enroute to Europe.

The American barque *Benefactor* reports light winds and variable weather. Spoke: British ship *Chusan*, May 20th, from London to Yokohama.

The British ship *Chusan* reports pleasant weather throughout the voyage, met with very light winds coming up the China Sea.

The British steamer *Madras* reports: left Hongkong 6th June at 4 30 p.m., experienced moderate light southerly winds and fine weather until passing Chichakoff at 10 p.m. on the 10th June, thence to arrival moderate and fresh head winds and cloudy weather; on the same day at 5 a.m., Lat. 29. 43 N., Long. 127. 52 E., passed a large barque-rigged steamer standing to the S. W.; on the 11th June at 4.30 p.m., Lat. 32. 12 N., Long. 133. 25 E., passed a steamer, supposed to be the S. S. *Bombay*, standing to the S. W., and arrived at Yokohama on the 13th June at 6 30 a.m.

A ship-rigged vessel is in sight coming up the Bay.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Bellona	Schultz	Uncertain
Costa Rica	Connor	Shanghai and Ports
Courier... ..	Lemaschewsky	Uncertain
Madras	Bernard	Hongkong
Menzaleh	Pasqualidi	Hongkong
Naruto	DuBois	Uncertain
Washi	Withers	Uncertain

SAILING SHIPS.

Active	291 Campbell	Uncertain
Adella	364 Simpson... ..	Uncertain
Benefactor	596 Hayden... ..	Uncertain
Chusan	817 Hills	Uncertain
Mary Ann Holman	271 Holman	Uncertain
Pride of the Thames	377 Brown	Uncertain
Samuel Read... ..	652 White	Uncertain
Scawfell... ..	798 Appleby	Uncertain
St. Aubin	1,160 Blouet	Uncertain
Treleuan Family	299 Sutton	Uncertain
Wilhelmina Koch... ..	320 Koch	Uncertain

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. B. M. gun-boat Ringdove	Captain Singleton
French flag ship... Montcalm	Captain Leapes
U. S. frigate ... Hartford	Captain Calhoun
U. S. corvette ... Kearsage	Captain D. B. Harmony
American corvette Lackawanna	Captain McCauley

VESSELS EXPECTED.

S A I L E D .

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LONDON, via SHANGHAI.—"Glenlyon" str. "Bengal" str.
FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Menelaus," str.

FROM HAMBURG.—
FOR JAPAN DIRECT.
FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke;" "Estepona" str.

"YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Harrington,"
"Mary Ann Wilson," "Coulmakyle," "Remus."

FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Eme," "Chusan," "Cathaya," "Jessica."

FROM BREMEN.—"Humboldt," str.

FROM NEW YORK.—"New Republic."

FROM SHIELDS.—"Arianes."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" str.

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL.—"Ajax" str.; "Priam"

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—"Japan" str.; "Montgomeryshire" str.; "Glenroy" str.

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Ambassador," "Suffolk," "John Milton," "Denbighshire," "Laurel."

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

Is PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY EVENING.

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AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
HONGKONG.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA.....	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these Papers.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo from this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. No. 44. tf

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT FORT RAIN, BOULEVARD.														
		Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.		Cloud. 0—10.	During past 24 hrs.				
				Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Sat.	June 6	30.07	72.0	75.5	69.5	66.7	.653	.741	S. W.	.92	2	78.5	60.5	69.5	.00	3.
Sun	" 7	30.18	71.5	75.5	70.5	68.2	.689	.781	S. W.	.75	3	78.5	60.0	69.2	.00	2.
Mon	" 8	30.19	72.0	77.5	70.0	66.4	.649	.690	S. W.	.84	1	80.0	61.0	70.5	.00	2.
Tues	" 9	30.05	73.0	76.5	71.0	68.5	.697	.764	S. W.	.46	5	80.5	60.5	70.5	.00	4.
Wed	" 10	30.04	73.5	77.0	72.5	70.5	.746	.800	S. W.	.17	8	81.5	62.5	72.0	.00	3.
Thurs	" 11	30.06	72.0	69.0	77.5	62.1	.557	.771	N. E.	.13	10	83.5	61.5	72.5	.18	2.
Fri	" 12	30.05	74.0	79.0	75.0	73.4	.822	.831	S. S. W.	.37	2	83.5	63.0	73.2	.04	3.
Mean		30.09	72.5	75.7	70.8	67.9	.687	.768		.52	4	80.8	61.2	71.0	.03	2.

J. H. SANDWITH,—Lieut.,
R.M.L.I.

CAMP, Yokohama, June 12th, 1874.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

Silk.—The numerous telegrams received in the course of this week leave now no doubt on the ultimate result of the European crop. It is reported to be from 30 to 50 per cent. in excess of that of last year. On the 10th instant best Cocoons were quoted in Milan at the parity of 4 francs, giving for *organzines* a cost probably not exceeding francs 95. Prices for all kinds of Silk were nominal.

By latest advices the probable export from Shanghai for the new season was calculated at 60,000 or 65,000 bales against 57,564 in 1873-74.

The Japanese cannot be expected to realize at once the change in prices which the above news foreshadows, and the market is for the present quite unsettled.

Since the 4th instant arrivals have been next to nothing and purchases amount to 83 piculs, half of which has been rejected. Under these circumstances we will not undertake to give any quotations at all.

None but satisfactory reports reach us from the Interior in reference to the Silk crop.

Tea.—Our market continues very strongly supported, settlements for closing week amounting to some piculs 4,600. Prices rule higher now, taking into account the lower quality of bulk of parcels offering, than at the opening of the season.

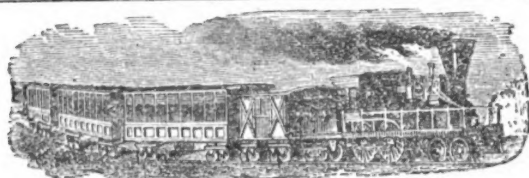
Finest and Choice Teas are scarce and difficult to meet with, and so far none of the commoner grades have been shewn.

Stocks remain light and it is evidently the intention this season of native merchants to keep this market bare of stock under the idea that they can thus influence market rates.

EXPORTS.

GOODS.				PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 5d.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.59 @ 6 mos
Silk:—				per picul		
HANKS.	{ Maebashi and Shinshiu }	Extra	none...			
		Best	... "			
		Good	... "			
		Medium	... "			
		Inferior	... "			
OSHIU	Extra	...	none...			
"	Best	...	...	
"	Good	...	...	
"	Medium	...	...	
HAMATSKI	...	...	...
SODAI	Medium	...	...	
ERCHSEN	Medium	...	...	
Tea:—						
Common	...	...	...	Nominal.		
Good Common	...	...	...
Medium	...	...	...
Good Medium	...	...	...	\$38.00 to 40.00	"	
Fine	...	...	...	\$41.00 to 44.00	"	
Finest	...	...	...	\$45.00 to 48.00	"	
Choice	...	...	...	\$50.00 to 55.00	"	
Choicest	...	...	...
Sundries:—						
Mushrooms	...	...	...	\$36.00 to 42.00	"	
Isinglass	...	...	...	\$25.00 to 45.00	"	
Sharks' Fins	...	...	...	\$24.00 to 42.00	"	
White Wax	...	...	...	\$15.00 to 16.00	"	
Bees Do.	...	...	...	\$40.00 to 47.00	"	
Cuttle fish	...	...	...	\$11.00 to 12.00	"	
Dried Shrimps	...	...	...	\$14.00 to 16.00	"	
Seaweed	...	...	...	\$ 1.10 to 3 50	"	
Gallnut	...	...	...	\$12.00 to 13.00	"	
Tobacco	...	...	...	\$ 6.50 to 12.00	"	
Sulphur	...	...	...	\$ 2.20 to 3.20	"	
Wheat	...	...	...	\$ 1.20 to 1.60	"	
Shellfish	...	...	...	\$16.00 to 38.00	"	
Camphor	...	...	...	\$15.00 to 16.00	"	
Bêche de Mer	...	...	...	\$19.00 to 62.00	"	
Ginseng, 50 to 100 pieces	...	...	...	\$ 3.50 to 5.50	"	
100 to 200 "	...	...	...	\$ 2.20 to 3.25	"	

MISCELLANEOUS.



IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

ALTERATION OF PASSENGER FARES.

ON and after MONDAY, the 15th June, reduced fares will be charged for Passengers between Shinbasi and Yokohama and intermediate Stations, as per following Scale:—

From	Class To	Shinbasi.	Shinagawa.	Kawasaki.	Tsurumi.	Kanagawa.	Yokohama.
Shinbasi....	First	...	15 Sen	45 Sen	60 Sen	75 Sen	1.00 Yen
	Second	...	10 "	30 "	40 "	50 "	60 Sen
	Third	...	05 "	15 "	20 "	25 "	30 "
Shinagawa {	First	15 Sen	...	30 Sen	45 Sen	60 Sen	75 Sen
	Second	10 "	...	20 "	30 "	40 "	50 "
	Third	05 "	...	10 "	15 "	20 "	25 "
Kawasaki.. {	First	45 Sen	30 Sen	...	15 Sen	30 Sen	45 Sen
	Second	30 "	20 "	...	10 "	20 "	30 "
	Third	15 "	10 "	...	05 "	10 "	15 "
Tsurumi.... {	First	60 Sen	45 "	15 Sen	...	15 Sen	30 Sen
	Second	40 "	30 "	10 "	...	10 "	20 "
	Third	20 "	15 "	05 "	...	05 "	10 "
Kanagawa {	First	75 Sen	60 Sen	30 Sen	15 Sen	...	15 Sen
	Second	50 "	40 "	20 "	10 "	...	10 "
	Third	25 "	20 "	10 "	05 "	...	05 "
Yokohama {	First	1.00 Yen	75 Sen	45 Sen	30 Sen	15 Sen	...
	Second	60 Sen	50 "	30 "	20 "	10 "	...
	Third	30 "	25 "	15 "	10 "	05 "	...

A REDUCED TARIFF of Charges for the Conveyance of GOODS between SHINBASI and YOKOHAMA will also come in force on the 15th June.

BY ORDER.

Yokohama, May 29, 1874.

1m.

NEW STOCK.

Received by every Steamer from Europe and America,

SOME VERY FINE

ALBUMS JUST TO HAND;

And an Assortment of the Choicest

GIFT BOOKS,

For Schools, Families, &c.; Also,

Mitfords Tales old Japan; Mossmann's New Japan; Education in Japan; The Japanese in America; A Trip Through Japan; Hoffmann's Japanese Grammar; Astons, and every Book relating to Japan received immediately after publication.

F. R. WETMORE & Co.,

Booksellers, Stationers, &c., &c., 28, Main Street.

Yokohama, June 8, 1874.

tf.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, the Train Service between SHINBASI and YOKOHAMA according to the present Time Table will be discontinued, and a re-arrangement of Trains will come into operation leaving either Terminus, as follows:—

LEAVE SHINBASI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.		
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0

Stopping at all intermediate Stations.

BY ORDER.

Yokohama, June 2, 1874.

2ws.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 4, 7th Year of Meiji, 1874.)

ISHINOMAKI STAFF LIGHT.

NOTICE is hereby given that ISHINOMAKI LIGHT, the accident to which, involving its discontinuance, was notified on the 18th day of the 2nd month (18th February) last, will be re-established on and after the 1st day of 6th month (1st June) next.

SATOW YOZO,

Todai no Kami.

R. HENRY BRUNTON,

Engineer.

Public Works Department,

Section of Lighthouses,

Benten, Yokohama,

21st day 5th month 7th year of Meiji,

(21st May, 1874.)

Yokohama, May 26, 1874.

1m.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing in Japan between GEORGE HURLBUT, W. J. BLYDENBURGH, S. E. HUNTINGTON and J. C. HEITMANN under the style and firm of SMITH, ARCHER & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. W. J. CRUICKSHANK will sign in Liquidation.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

Yokohama, May 11, 1874.

2ms.

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund.....1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT, Esq.

AD. ANDRE, Esq.	J. F. CORDES, Esq.
K. R. BELILIOS, Esq.	W. LEMANN, Esq.
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CHIEF MANAGER.

HONGKONG.....JAMES GREIG, Esq.

MANAGERS.

SHANGHAI.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
 YOKOHAMA.....T. JACKSON, Esq.
 LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

HONGKONG.	FOOCHOW.
SHANGHAI.	HANKOW.
YOKOHAMA.	HIOGO.
BOMBAY.	AMOY.
CALCUTTA.	SAIGON.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 Months.....	3 per cent.	per Annum.
" 6 ".....	4 per cent.	" "
" 12 ".....	5 per cent.	" "

Local Bills Discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,

Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our business at Yokohama.

Mr. ARTHUR HESKETH GROOM and Mr. WILLIAM JOHN CRUICKSHANK are authorised to sign our firm per procuration in Japan.

MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.

Hio-go, Osaka, June 1, 1874. d., w. & o. 1m.

ABEL GUÉRINEAU,

ARCHITECT ET INGÉNIEUR CIVIL,
 ELÈVE DIPLOMÉ
 DE L'ÉCOLE DES BEAUX ARTS DE PARIS.

TEMPORARY OFFICES

NO. 32.

Yokohama, May 16, 1874.

d. & w. tf.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

THE CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE RELISH.

THE MOST DELICIOUS AND CHEAPEST SAUCE IN THE WORLD.



And has a larger Sale than any other Sauce. To be had of Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Trade Mark, "Willow Pattern plate." Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

THE BEST AND MOST AGREEABLE TONIC YET INTRODUCED.



For the relief of Indigestion, General Debility, and Loss of Appetite, &c., it is invaluable. Recommended by the most eminent Chemists of the day, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., Wentworth L. Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.I., F.R.S.S., &c., the *Lancet*, the *First Journal*, *Medical Press*, *Circular*, &c., &c. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.



Makes delicious Bread without Yeast; Puddings, Pastry, &c., without Eggs, Butter, or Lard. One trial will convince the most sceptical of its superiority over all others. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.

F R A U D .

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

L A B E L S

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

—:O:—

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

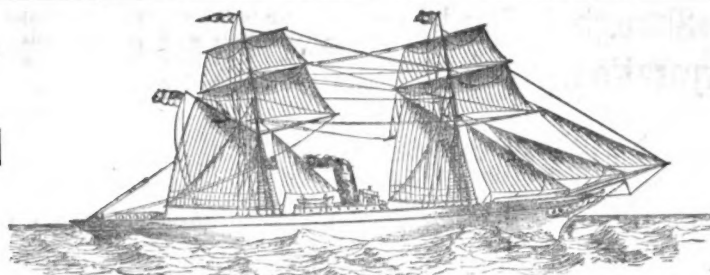
Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12ms.

Original from
 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON
STEAM
AND



SAIL-
ING
SHIPS.

COLE BROTHERS,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.

52 ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN
TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

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